DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

We here give plans of the houses proposed to be erected by the Windsor Royal Society, recently formed to promote and carry out the improvement of the dwellings of the Working Classes in Windsor. It is constituted on the principle of a joint-stock company, with a capital of 6,000*l.* to be raised in 10*l.* shares, and is empowered to increase the same. The amount of dividend payable to the shareholders is limited to five per cent. leaving any surplus return available for the extension of the Society's operations.

Freehold ground, midway between the Long Walk and the cavalry barracks, containing nearly 1¼ acre, has been purchased of the Woods and Forests, for 287*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* including expenses, and laid out for the erection of two rows of houses, opposite one another, to accommodate, together, about forty families, each having a small garden.

A contract for building one-half of these houses has been recently made, amounting to 2,240*l.* which includes concrete foundations, drains, and two tanks.

The houses are in five blocks, the centre block, and the two corner blocks, each combining two plans, and the remaining blocks being alike in plan. There are four tenements on each of these five plans: twelve of them have three, and eight have two bed-rooms.

The centre building, 90 feet in length, contains eight tenements, four on the ground floor and four on the upper floor. The middle compartment is on the plan of H. R. H. Prince Albert's Exhibition Model Houses, somewhat increased in scale: these four tenements have three bed-rooms each. On either side is a house arranged for two families, one above the other, with distinct entrance access, and a fire-proof floor between them: these tenements have two bed-rooms. The next building on either side, 36 feet in length, is a pair of double cottages, with living-room, scullery, pantry, and three bed-rooms upstairs. Each of the two extreme buildings, 70 feet in length, comprises two cottages in the centre, with living-room, scullery, pantry, and two bed-rooms over, whilst the two outer cottages have three bed-rooms over. The whole are to be constructed of hollow bricks, contracted for at 32*s.* per 1,000, in the field within two miles of the buildings: their size, it is stated, renders this price equivalent to 18*s.* per 1,000 for common bricks. The contractor is Mr. Bates, of Hertfordshire. Mr. Henry Roberts acts as honorary architect.

ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ROMAN FORUM AND THE CLIVUS CAPITOLINUS, AND THE NOMENCLATURE OF TEMPLES THEREON.*

The celebrated fane of Saturn, wherever it was, contained the public treasure of the Romans, and a præfect was appointed to the care of it. Ancient rescripts or registers of contracts were also preserved in the Temple of Saturn, and the reason why all these valuable articles were placed under his care was, because, in the golden age of that old god, there was no such crime as theft, and in those primitive times avarice and bad faith were unknown; but besides this treasury, which was considered as the public exchequer, there was also attached to Saturn's Temple a "sanctus ærarium," and the wealth stowed up here was not to be touched except in the greatest emergency. The Germans say they can discover vestiges of a door or opening which led from their Temple of Saturn into this reserved treasury. I recollect using every faculty of sight I could command, but never could I find the traces spoken of, and for reasons I shall shortly give, I must turn Saturn in another direction. However important and decisive may be thought the discoveries made by excavation, they must be adjusted with the passages descriptive of buildings and places which we find in the ancient writers. The poet Statius, contemporary with Domitian, has given us a general view of the Forum, as it was in his time. When he describes the famous equestrian statue of Domitian, he names five monuments, which respectively stood in front, in the rear, and on the flanks of this colossal statue, and he turns the horse's head towards the Palatium. The Temple of Julius Cæsar in front he thus describes:

> "Hinc obvia limina pandit
> Qui fessos bellis adscitæ munere prolis
> Primus iter nostris ostendit in æthera divis."

The two basilicæ on each flank, and the two temples of Concord and Vespasian behind the horse, are comprised in the three following verses:—

> "At laterum gressus hinc *Julia tecta* tuentur.
> *Illinc belligeri* sublimis *regia Pauli*.
> Terga *Pater* blandoque videt *Concordia* vultu."

The rest of the passage describes the objects which the Emperor was supposed to see from his seat on the horse, and amongst these objects the *nova Palatia*, which Domitian himself had made, and the Temple of Vesta, are mentioned. In the present state of the Roman Forum this has become one of the most valuable passages which the records of antiquity have preserved: we have nothing to do but place Domitian's horse in some central place between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, and then take our general survey. The Temple of Julius Cæsar is gone: no one pretends to exhibit a vestige of it—no, not even a Roman architect; but the two temples which saw the horse's tail are remaining on the Clivus Capitolinus. Of the one, Concord, there is no dispute: the temple whose ruin consists in the three angular columns, Jupiter Tonans, has alone the same aspect. The expression, "terga Pater" (Vespasianus), and "Concordia *videt*," alludes to the statues looking out of their respective cellas upon the horse's tail; but unless the cellas had been turned in that direction, this description would not merely have been unpoetical, but false. Now, the temple with the portico of eight columns has its flank behind the statue, and therefore cannot answer to the words, "Terga Pater videt;" but the temple called Jupiter Tonans does answer, and I take this authority to be enough to complete the proof that the temple marked B is rightly named the Temple of Vespasian. It may, however, be still asked, where is the equestrian statue to be placed? This question is answered by the excavations, and is shown thus: On each side of the equestrian statue of Domitian was a basilica. In laying the foundation of the church of S. Adriano, in 1665, a mutilated inscription on a marble pedestal was discovered, in which mention was made of a basilica, and this is generally allowed to point out the site of the "regia Pauli," mentioned by Statius, synonymous with the Basilica Emilia. Taking Statius for our guide, we look at once in the opposite side of the Forum for the Julia tecta: and just in the direction where we ought to look, the steps leading into the supposed Basilica Julia have been discovered in the late excavations: the ground which has been the most effectually laid open is about the Column of Phocas. The spectator of the ruins of the Forum, when standing on its present level, is elevated about 20 feet from the base of that honorary column, and he descends by the Clivus and passes under an archway (now made for convenience) to arrive at the ancient level of the Forum. At the width of about 15 feet from the enclosure of Phocas' Column have been discovered the steps just described: and although it might be shown from the authority of classical writers that the Basilica Julia was at least on this side of the Forum now in question, yet there is one stronger proof than all the rest to be adduced. In the spring of 1835, when the first step of the supposed Basilica Julia was brought to light, a fragment of an honorary basement just appeared, and as if it would refuse to give any evidence on a disputed point, fell into the "cloaca" which runs under the steps, and so disappeared. Professor Emeliano Sarti, who kept a constant watch over these excavations, was the only person who observed the fragment with the eye of an antiquary. He communicated the secret to Kellermann, an intelligent antiquary, who immediately aroused the Cavaliere Bunsen to go with diplomatic authority and fetch up the precious relic from the cloaca. It was taken up and scraped and washed, for, like a piece of buttered bread, it had fallen with the inscription side downwards, and when it was set to the light, Kellermann read these letters:—

A
ASILICA
ER. REPARATAE
SET. ADIECIT.

Any one but a determined antiquary might have asked, And what then? But in the Corpus Inscriptionum of Gruter there had been read, for more than two centuries, the following copy of an inscription said to have been found or seen in the Forum; it runs thus:—"Gabinius Vettius Probianus, V.C. Præf. urb. statuam quæ Basilicæ Juliæ a se noviter reparatæ ornamento esset adjecit;" and by comparing the odd letters with the full Gruterian inscription, there was no doubt remaining of the proper way to fill up the lacunæ of the cloaca fragment: this was either the inscription which Gruter had seen and copied in its entire form, or it was a duplicate; for, being on a basement, and making mention of a præfect, who in the year 307 restored the Basilica Julia, it is most probable it would be more than once repeated: however that may be, the inscription, from the position in which it was found, leaves no rational doubt that the Basilica Julia is found, and it speaks much for the ingenuity of Canina that he marked the place, as in No. XVIII. of his plan, before the inscription, which confirmed his conjecture, was brought to light. The Basilica Julia being then found, and the Basilica Emilia being acknowledged to be near the church of S. Adriano, on the east side of the Forum, the equestrian statue of Domitian must be placed between them. But having found these vestiges of the steps, and nothing else, it will very naturally be asked, how is the plan of the whole Basilica known? To answer this question we must have recourse to the fragments of a marble plan of Rome, made in the time of Severus and Caracalla, and found in the sixteenth century broken to pieces, in the church of SS. Damiana e Cosma. It is now encrusted into the wall of the staircase leading to the Capitoline Museum, and must be well known to all architects who have been to Rome, and to all who have not it will be familiar by the illustrations of Piranesi, under the title of Pianta Capitolina. One of these fragments, although broken, exhibits a ground-plan of a building of immense proportions, on which we read Julia, and on a corresponding piece the letter B. I need not presume to describe to you the form, parts, and uses of an ancient Basilica, but I may remark upon the Basilica Julia, that according to the ichnography of the Pianta Capitolina it had five naves, divided by four rows of pilasters: the wall which enclosed it was also decorated externally with pilasters, and between them were windows: in other words, it may be described as formed of three peristyles one within the other: the outward one had twelve pilasters in front, and twenty-three on the flanks; the middle one eight in front, and fifteen on the side; the innermost six in front, and eleven on the sides: it must have been a most splendid edifice; for according to Pliny the younger it afforded accommodation for four tribunals of forty-five judges each. Caligula made his bridge to pass over it, to go from his Palatine residence to the Temple of J. O. M. and when he got on the top, "fastigium Basilicæ," he used to throw pieces of money down among the people. When, therefore, we have made sufficient space for the Basilica, according to the ichnography and the site which these arguments now alleged will assign, it takes us about 350 feet from the column of Phocas in the direction of the Velabrum.

But we have yet to deal with another fragment of the Pianta Capitolina, showing the ichnography of this N.W. angle of the Forum. It is usually adjusted with that fragment we have already considered as marking the three peristyles of the Basilica Julia: it exhibits an open space with the letters VRNI, which no one doubts is the left limb of SATVRNI: an open space of this description was called an area, and such areas before the porticoes of

* . 461, ante.

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